REGISTERED No. 61—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,223.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin 14
,, Ratnagherry	7	,, Colombo 15
,, Vingoria	7	,, Galle 16
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam 19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras 21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada 23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam 24
,, Calicut	11	,, Bimlipatam 24
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopsulpore 25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point 26
,, Alleppy	13	Arrive CALCUTTA 28

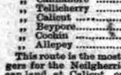
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Tanner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSSORAH 1
Arrive Kurrachee	15	Arrive Fao 1
,, Guadur	17	,, Bushire 3
,, Muscat	19	,, Linga 6
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bunder Abbas 10
,, Linga	23	,, Muscat 12
,, Bushire	25	,, Guadur 14
,, Fao	27	Leave Kurrachee 16
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY 20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 1,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd inst., and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Wirtz, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Pass ge apply to

H. B MANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

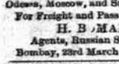
Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto Infants	Free.
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 3,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander. (First and Second Class Passengers).

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. ..... (First Class Passengers only).

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbitt Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped* Free.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT
(With Despatch).

THE Ship MINDORA, 971 Registered Tons. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,538 Tons, 450 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETHUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£30 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 8
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton, in advance.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days by London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 30s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of freight through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£45 | Second Class £29

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £40-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Rate. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager,

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, 2,763 tons and 600 H.P., Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the offer of which must be made to the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Swan, will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Ooran, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 25th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines, Without Food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT OPEN-WORKED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass, and Fore-lain Ware, Piano, Clocks, Pictures, Musical Box, a small stock of the very best description of Satin and Gold Wall Paper Hangings, Carriages, Pairs of Grey-colour Arab Horses and Sets of Harness, &c., &c., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Byculla Hotel.

On SATURDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable neat Household Furniture, &c., being the property of S. J. Harmond, Esq., changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, plated, glass, and porcel in ware, oilmanstores, wines, spirits, travelling canteen, &c.

For further particulars vide Catalogues, which are issued, and the property is now on view

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JELA COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Jubha of Bhoja Malla at Colaba, by order of Hadjee Curreem Jaun Mahomed, on acc unt and risk of Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co.—

41 Bales of Oomractee Jela Cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Irish Crockery and Glassware, a Full-toned Grand Square Piano by Broadwood, a strong English-built Dog-cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS AND SLEEPERS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers—

900	superior first-class Moulmein teak squares,		
75 tons	do.	do.	scantlings.
1,200	do.	do.	sleepers.

A CHOICE AND FRESH SELECTION OF NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 6 cases superior Perfumery, comprising fashionable and concentrated perfumes, damask rose, essence of Ribum auratum, Mitcham lavender, perfumed grapes in fancy boxes, brown windsor, glycerine, and almond soap, assorted savons de Paris, clarid-d honey soap, golden and marrow oil, perfumed hair oil, perfumes in pitchers, lemonade and glass-stoppered jugs, medicated palm soap, toilet soaps, violet powder, &c., &c.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ELKINTON'S BEST ELECTRO PLATED WARE, ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE, A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, A FEW PIECES OF FULL SIZED MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE IN SPLENDID CONDITION BY BROADWOOD, HARMONIUM, A SEWING MACHINE BY WHEELER AND WILSON, A GOOD YOUNG SADDLE HORSE, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs J. Hudson Wats n & Co. to submit to Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, sale commencing punctually at about 12 noon, at the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel, with a view to converting the space into Merchants' Offices and Barristers' Chambers, their following surplus stock-in-trade:—

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

Beef and Mutton prepared in every form, veal, sausages, soups, vegetables, and fish, prepared in every form. Assorted tart fruits, jelly in quarts, assorted syrups, fruits in brandy, assorted meat, essences, preserved fruits, jams and jellies by Barnes, French Capers, sauces, vinegar, raisins, tobacco, isinwood, pickles by Barnes and Crosse and Blackwell, spices, cocoa and chocolate by different manufacturers, biscuits of all sorts, cornflour, tapioca, and a variety of other stores.

PLATED WARE.

Muffineers, bucket pattern salt cellars with spoons of various patterns, breakfast cruets with egg cups and muffin plate, toast racks, some with egg cup-, egg boile s, knife rests, beer mugs, spoon racks, cigar boxes, ivory and mother o' pearl handle pickle forks, large and small wine labels, &c., &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Large and small inkstands with glass bottles, glass, bronze and brass inkstands, brass letter-cases with 2 sets of weights, two dozen pounds of assorted coloured load, dice racks, sets for Bezique for 2, 3, and 4, pocket cigar cases, meerschaum pipes, glass and bronze paper weights, leather writing desks, cigar holders, measuring tapes, game boards, pocket flasks, letter slips, backgammon boards with chessmen, toilet scent boxes, perfume boxes, fancy table mats, ladies' companions, paper knives, playing cards, English tiffin baskets, japanned tent lamps, glass s ts, cellars of assorted colours, glass plates of assorted colours, bottle tops and bottoms, sodawater machine, and a variety of other fancy articles.

ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE.

Square and round tables with marble slabs, American folding and without arm chairs, tin bathing tubs and foot baths, 2 and 3 light hanging gas lamps, reading and paste glasses, tin dish covers and coffee pots, fancy gilded boxes for tea, coffee and sugar, shelves, show cases, mahogany almirahs with dressing glasses, pier tables, dinner and breakfast services, &c. &c.

A first-rate full sized mahogany grand pianoforte in splendid condition, and tune by John Broadwood and Sons, an imitation walnut cheval dressing case to be played upon by hand as well as by mechanical appliance, a sewing machine in good order by Wheeler and Wilson, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A handsome chesnut powerful young saddle horse, four years old, a splendid mover.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published and the property will be exposed to view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
PALERMO	,, ,, ,,
URBINO	,, ,, ,,
WALAMO	,, 12th May.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, AT 3 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. BARODA (1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain D. Kennolson, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD APRIL,

GOOLAY BUKAVLEE, AND A FARCE.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

Head Master, Mr. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connection with the Diocesan Board of Education, is now OPEN. The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For terms, &c., apply to the Head Master.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Custom House, in accordance with the Notices given in the *Government Gazette* of the 31st March 1872, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon:—Sugar, Grain, Oil, Tobacco, Senna Leaves, Saltpetre, Sulphur and Crackers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within three days from the date of Sale.

H. E. JACOMB,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 1st April 1872.

FOR SALE, OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY.—Apply to

Messrs. PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.,
No. 10, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts. 24	8 26 0
VINO DE PASTO	,, 26	0 29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,, 28	0 31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,, 34	0 38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,, 38	0 42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	,, 44	0 48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts. 27	0 30 0
Do. do.	Pts. 16	0 18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts. 34	0 38 0
Do. do.	Pts. 19	0 21 0

SPARKLING WINES,
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case. The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

CHAMPAGNE; Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
	Qts. 38	0 42 0
Do. do.	Pts. 21	0 23 0
CHAMPAGNE; Jules (the original) Mumm's finest dry	Qts. 36	0 40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 20	0 22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts. 32	0 36 0
Do. do.	Pts. 18	0 20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts. 38	0 42 0
Do. do.	Pts. 21	0 23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts. 32	0 36 0
Do. do.	Pts. 18	0 20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts. 36	0 40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 20	0 22 0
MOSELLE; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts. 36	0 40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 20	0 22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts. 32	0 36 0
Do. do.	Pts. 18	0 20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15	0 17 0
Do. do.	Pts. 9	0 10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21	0 24 0
Do. do.	Pts. 11	0 13 6
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts. 25	0 28 0
Do. do.	Pts. 14	0 16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27	0 30 0
Do. do.	Pts. 15	0 17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts. 35	0 40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 19	0 21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	,, 20	0 22 8
Do. superior old	,, 27	0 30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20	0 22 8
Do.	Pts. 10	8 12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts. 32	0 36 0
Do.	,, 18	0 20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Radesheimer and Hochheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts. 11	0 13 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,, 14	8 16 0
Do. do.	Pts. 8	0 9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts. 20	0 22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	,, 25	0 28 0
Do. Pints	,, 14	0 16 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	,, 16	0 18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,, 21	8 24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	,, 16	0 18 0
Do. do.	Pts. 9	0 11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts. 18	0 20 0
POMMARD, superior	,, 22	8 25 0
MACON, superior	,, 20	0 23 0
Do. do.	Pts. 12	0 14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts. 27	0 30 0
Do. do.	Pts. 15	0 17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	,, 20	0 22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,, 22	8 25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,, 30	0 34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy) per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use) ,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate. ,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label ,,	18 0	21 0
EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.		

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.
SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1871, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after MONDAY, 1st instant.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (2,000,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board:—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurers:—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,00,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,000.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent.; that for 1870-71 being 17½ per cent.; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows:—

1869	5 per cent. Dividend.
1870	8 ,,
1871	7 ,,

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted:—

On application	Rs. 10
On allotment	,, 20
On 1st August	,, 20
On 1st October	,, 20
On 1st December	,, 30

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares previously allotted to him, the deposit and any instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment.

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the form following. In the event of no allotment being made the deposit Paid will be returned.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4:0 nl.
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	2 5
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21‡ 2‡0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10‡ 1‡	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43‡ 10‡	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19‡ 5‡	do.	Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,190 ₹
20,000	50	all	4‡p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co.	230
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Virgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	25	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19‡	Do.	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank of East India Bank
.....	...	...	...	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Royal Bank
.....	200	70‡	May '67	

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99‡
Do.	60 Do. do.	99‡
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99‡
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-4
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	293
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110‡
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102‡
Four per cent	99‡ to 99‡
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105‡
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	103‡
15 years' Debenture Loans	102
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	104
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond	88

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4	0 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.	4	6 6
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.	4	7 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6¾ lbs.	4	9 0
1,500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4	11 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4	11 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4	12 0
1,700	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5	8 3
700	,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	5	10 6
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.	4	5 0
1,000	,,	,, Jaconcts	40 ,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2	2 3

COTTON.

75	candies	New Akote (ready)	...	Rs. 265
50	,,	,, Oomrawuttee (without sel.)	...	255
25	,,	,, ,, (ready)	...	262
150	,,	,, Dhollera (8 days)	...	262
250	,,	,, Kaseya (ready)	...	256
50	,,	,, Khandeish (without sel.)	...	260
200	,,	,, Sawg'nd Dharwar (10th May)	...	280
150	,,	,, Akote (fill pressed)	...	288-89
200	,,	Old Coupta (ready)	...	200
100	,,	,, ,,	...	200
100	,,	New Dogras	...	269
25	,,	,, Akote	...	276‡
25	,,	,, Barsey	...	25‡
25	,,	,, ,,	...	259‡
50	,,	,, Nariad	...	230-31
50	,,	,, Veravul	...	221
25	,,	,, Nariad	...	230

YARNS.

40	bales	Water No. 30	...	...	As. 14‡
24	,,	,, 30	(arrive)	...	,, ,,
1	,,	Medio ,, 40	...	...	,, 12‡
1	,,	,, ,, 50	...	...	,, 13‡
1	,,	,, ,, 60	...	...	,, 14‡
40	,,	Mule ,, 40	...	...	,, 12‡

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne, s, 50 drums linseed oil, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 60 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 48 casks pale ale, Ardaseer Dorabjee; 10 cases candles, Jehangeer Darashaw; 113 casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 12 cases wine, and 37 casks beer, Bomanjee and Sidhle.

Isabel Croom, 2 cases eau de cologne, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 300 cases kerosine oil, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Ophelia, 50 cases iron flats, Heptoola Allibhoy; 75 barrels sulphur, A. Cursetjee Dady & Co.

Gawrie, s, 240 bundles hoops, Allibhoy Heptoola.

Southwick, 25 cases vermouth, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co.; 5 casks sal-ammonia, and 10 kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Jeewraj; 12 cases cigars, Rajmohur Dass & Co.

Lorne, s, 95 casks beer, Cursetjee Byramjee & Co.; 100 casks ale, Eduljee Pallunjee Bottlewalla; 20 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London, 34 cases gingerwine, Aderjee Cooverjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Madelien, 100 boxes claret, Gordon, Mackie, and 5 cases turpentine, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 150 cases liqueurs, and 30 cases curacoa, Sorabjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aurora, s, 74 bales printing paper, and 5 cases glazed paper, A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 12 cases magenta, Planque, Vinay & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 1,200 linseed oil, Sonderdass Vagjee; 1,750 packets myrabollams, Remington & Co.

Augusta, 50 bales cotton, Balabhoy Visbocoan; 51 bales wool, Dossa Lalljee; 250 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee.

Prince Leopold, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 2,000 bundles galls, Sonderdass Vagjee.

Astarte, 400 packages myrabs, Moolchhoy Jewraz.

Thunderbolt, 208 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Gilmhan & Co.; 21 bales hides, Soonat Ghelloy & Co.

South Tyne, s, 30 bales wool Cursondass Soondersdas; 20 bales wool, Chuterbhoy Pitamber; 12 bales skins, and 16 bales wool, Valeed Cassim and Co.; 2 bales wool, Todiwalla Chillinjee; 27 bales cotton, Nensee Naronjee; 150 bales cotton, Harribhoy Hurjeevandass; 65 bales cotton, Heerjee Ludha and Co.; 35 bales wool, Furrijee Veery; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hosoon Fazul & Co.; 400 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales wool, J. D. Vurria; 85 bales cotton, Hirnand Nundram.

Cariago Nova, s, 175 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria; 23 bales wool, and 25 bales hemp, Chunda Ramjee; 50 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Jethia.

Lorne, s, 33 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 170 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co.; 73 bags safflower, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Sons.

Mirzapore, s, 2 0 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

John Middleton, s, 241 bags turmeric, Hussonbhoy Goolam Husson; 282 cases coffee, and 75 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jethia; 50 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee.

Westminster, 1005 bundles gunny bags, Vanchand Keesowjee.

Canute, s, 59 bales cotton, Goolam Husson Fazul & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary, s, 200 packages hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson; 20 bales hides, Henry Rogers; 50 bundles galls, Mogjee Heerjee; 10 bales skins, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 144 bottles honey, Hoosen Noor Momed; 6 bales hides and skins, Dossajee Esmaljee.

Mirzapore, s, 3 bales hides, Hirkoobhoy Nansee; 61 cases cardamoms, 256 packages coffee, and 178 cases dry ginger, B. I. S. N. & Co.; 6 bales hides, Manodbhoy Amecroodin; 2 bundles E. teeth, Jaimalbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Camperdown, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Wellesley, s, 237 bales cotton, Kinloch & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore, s, 18 bales hemp, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 324 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore, s, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 112 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Aurora, s, 187 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tim Whiffler, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aurora, s, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan, s, 150 bales cotton, Chuggia Bertoo; 13 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 5 chest M. opium, Manderam Balchund.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations.										Wind.	
Mnth.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air	Amount of Cloudy Sky (the whole sky divided=3)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O						
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	29·781	81·1	75·8	73·8	791	0·5	87·8	75·0	NNW, WNW, NW, NNW, SSW	NE. 147
27	·755	82·9	75·9	73·2	736	0·9	89·3	77·2	NW, NE, SE, WNW, NW, SW, SSW	288
28	·812	82·8	78·5	77·0	830	4·0	87·6	79·4	SSW, SE SSE, WSW, W, SSW, S	313
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	·820	81·5	75·7	72·5	772	2·7	86·9	78·0	W, SSW, SSE, WSW, WNW, SW, WSW	164

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—2nd APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st April, 6-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd April, 1-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st April, 11-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd April, 2-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 9 P.M. of the 2nd April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 50	0 10
,, Galle	8 8	5 22
,, Kurrachee	0 15	0 1
,, Madras	2 35	0 14

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd April, 1-36 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd April, 10-20 A.M. From America, via Russia, 1st April, 10-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MUSSOORIE, 2nd April, 11 A.M.—Office opened this day.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3	0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3	0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2	15s. 0d. do.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1	10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1	10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1	10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1	10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2	10s. 0d.
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamer	£3	5s 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2	5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs.	4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs.	20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Ferenzi (s)	Gulide	Cardiff, Feb. 6.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Dec. 20.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Decean, Soames, to China, &c.
Ship Bonnie Dundie, Connor, to Coromandel Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Mindora, to Havre

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Fellows, Major, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Wroughton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Fulton, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Cawnpore.
O'Neill, Captain, 2-20th Foot, on duty, from Simla.
Walsh, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from mount Aboo.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Miller, Captain, 1st Regiment C. I. Horse, to join, to Augur.
Taylor, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Rajkote,
Davey Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 30.)

PUNJAUB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

The following transfers in the Staff of the Northern State Railway will take effect from the 1st April 1872 :—

Lt. J. Hare, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, from Extension Survey Div., No. I, to the Goojranwallah Division.

Mr. W. Foster, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, from the Goojranwalla to the Ravi Bridge Division.

Lt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., Asst. Engr., 1st grade, from the Ravi Bridge Div. to Extension Survey Div., No. II.

Mr. S. Geoghegan, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, from the Indus Tunnel Div. to the Chenab Bridge Division.

Major M. G. Clerk, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, from the Chenab Bridge to the Extension Survey Div., No. I.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, C.S., Deputy Commr. of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Surg. Arthur Young, of the Beni. Medical Ser ce, are, under the operation of the order of the Home Dept. No. 791, dated 25th Jan. 1865, replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by H. M.'s Secy of St te for India extension of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Mr. C. J. Daniell, one month (private affairs); and Mr. P. Hurley, three months (medical certificate).

The services of Surg. John Elliott, M.D., appointed to the joint medical charge of Simla in Notification No. 548, dated the 13th Dec. last, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

In modification of the last clause of Notification No. 484, dated the 12th inst., the name of Mr. Spencer F. Smith is to be substituted for that of Mr. J. Davis in the 2nd grade of Asst. Commrs. Mr. Davis's promotion from the 3rd grade is cancelled.

Lt. E. P. Maltby, 1st Asst. Supt. in Coorg, is empowered, under Sect. 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hear appeals from the decisions of Sub. Mags. in Coorg.

Capt. F. N. M. Maynard, Dist. Supt. of Police, 3rd grade, in Oudh, to be Dist. Supt., 2nd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. R Hamilton, or until further orders, with effect from the 20th ult.

Col. James Eardley Gastrell, Dy. Surveyor Genl. and Supt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle, has obtained ten days' subsidiary leave of absence, from the 23rd Feb. to the 4th March 1872, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. La Touche, Settlement Officer, Ajmere Dist., is vested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the 1st class under Sec. 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Major W. Kincaid, 2nd in Comd, Malwa Bheel Corps, to be Offg. Comdt. during the time Capt. Bannerman will officiate as Political Agent, Bhaghelkund, or until further orders.

Major (Bt. Lt Col.) T. E. Gordon, Ben. S. C., to be Offg. 2nd in Comd. vice Major W. Kincaid.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. is pleased to confirm Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) A. R. Thomhill in the appointment of Agent to the Govr. Genl. at Moorshedabad, in the room of Mr. W. B. Buckle, resigned.

Lt. Col. H. Forbes, Comdt. of the Bhopal Batn, has been granted sixty day's privil ge leave from the 24th March 1872, or from the date that month on which he may avail himself of the same.

H. E. the Govr. Genl in Council has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the p wers specified, to be exercised within the limits of the Holkar State Railway :—

Mr. Charles Cheyne, Supg. Engr, the powers of a Sub. Mag. as described in Sec. 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Archibald Crogeen, Mr. James Ramsay, and Mr. Stanley Devere Alexander, Ex. Engrs., the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class, as described in Sec. 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is re-appointed to officiate as an Asst to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Offg. Acct. Genl., and Commr. of the Dept of Issue and Govt. Paper Currency in Madras, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave in addition to a furlough for nine months which has been granted to him by the Govt. of Bombay.

Mr. H. Edgar, Comptroller Genl., left Calcutta on the afternoon of the 6th inst. to proceed to England on special duty.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald is appointed to officiate in the 1st class of the Financial Dept., from the 7th inst., and to officiate as Dy. Compt oller Genl. with effect from the 23rd inst., on the forenoon of which date he assumed charge of that office.

Mr. A. Forbes, Asst. under charge of the Office of Acct. Genl., Punjab, and Dy. Commr. of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, to Mr. H. S. Byrne, and Mr. Byrne made over charge of the Office of Dy. Accts.-Genl., Punjab, to Mr. F. de R. Larpent on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

The period of the privilege leave granted to Mr. R. W. Mathews on the 4th Nov. 1871 having been extended to three months, Mr. Mathews resumed charge of the office of Asst. to the Commr. of Paper Currency in Bombay on the forenoon of the 16th ult. He made over charge of that office on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and received charge of his duties as an Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller Genl., on the forenoon of the 20th idem.

In exercise of the power confe red by the Genl. Stamp Act, XVII. of 1869, Sec. 5, clause (5), the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the Collr. of Kurrachee, for the time being, to the list of officers empowered to "denote" stamps, given in para. 1 of resolution by the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., No. 1510, dated 14th March 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt. Col. Francis Henry Hamner, of the Ben. S. C., Cant Mag., Allahabad, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt. Col. Arthur Davies Dickens, C. B., of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Army Commissariat Dept.

Lt. G. L. Eliot, of the Ben. S. C., Qr. Mr., 38th (The Agra) Regt. of N. I., to be Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl. of the 2nd class, on probation, vice Capt. C. Case, promoted to the 2nd class.

The furlough for two years, the first to be spent in India and the remainder in Europe, granted to Lt. Col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., of the Beni. S. C., Comdt., 21st (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., in G.G.O. No. 585, dated 30th June 1871, is commuted to furlough in India for three months.

Capt. George Ward Chichele Plowden, of the Ben. S. C., Brig. Major, Jullundur, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affai s, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following Mily. Letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 49, dated 28th Feb. 1872, is published for general information :—

MILITARY NO. 49. INDIAN OFFICE; London, 28th Feb. 1872.

TO H. E. the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl. of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major Genl. Alexander Macdonell, C.B., being placed on the Staff of the Army in India, with a view to his commanding a Division in the Bengal Presidency.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Capt. W. H. Unwin, of the Ben. S. C., 1st Wing Sub., 5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Batn), in G. G. O. No. 178, dated 22nd Feb. 1872, is cancelled at his own request.

Lt. Col. John Richardson Auldjo, of the Ben. S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Permitting Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, Adjt, 5th Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, temporarily employed in the Civil Dept. as Offg. 2nd Asst. Resident, Hyderabad, who has been relieved on the 12th March 1872, and whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept, to avail himself from that date of the unexpired portion of his general leave of absence which was cancelled by G. O. by the Resident, No. 36 of 1872.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Capt. F. Currie, of the late 1st European L. C., G. G. No. 95 of 1872, per Golconda, 15th March 1872.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Cornet 1st Cavalry—Lt. (Bt. Capt.) Charles Walter Campbell, to be Capt. from 14th Feb. 1872, in room of Capt. E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 19th Hussars (late 1st E. L. C.), exchanged to the 11th Hussars.

Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. Joseph Rose, of the Medl. Dept., is permitt d to retire from the se vice on a pension of £456 per annum from the 31st March 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Asst. Controller, 3rd grade, on probation, is confirmed in that grade.

The undermentioned persons are appointed Accts of the 4th grade, on pro ation, with effect respectively from the dates specified and are posted to the office of the Acct. Genl, P. W. D. :—

Mr. W. Larkins, from the 29th Jan. 1872; Mr. S. K dde, from the 1st Feb. 1872; and Mr. R. H. Tissendie, from the 5th Feb. 1872.

Mr. W. R. Hussey, of the Office of the Controller of P. W. Accts., Central India, is appointed an Acct. of the 4th grade, on pro ation, and posted to the Bolsar (State) Railway.

Mr. F. G. Teale, Supt., 1st grade, is granted two years' leave to Europe on medical certificate under section 7 of the Civil leave Code, also subsidiary leave for thirty days under section 15 (a) with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

P. W. D. Notification. No. 109 of the 20th Feb. 1872, transferring Mr. Fitzs James from Central Provinces to British Burmah, is cancelled.

Mr. A. E. VEZEY, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D., Railway Branch, acted as Dy. Secy. from 16th Feb. to 17th March 1872, both days inclusive, and Lt. K. C. Pye, R. E., Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D., Railway Branch, acted as Under-Secy. for the same period.

The following appointments are made in the P. W. D. with effect from the 1st April 1872 :—

Mr. A. Medlecke, to be Asst. Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund R. Accts., with the rank of Asst. Controller, 1st grade.

Baboo Sreenath Roy, to be an Accr., 2nd grade, on probation, in the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Ry. Accounts.

Mr. H. Edgar, to be an Acct., 4th grade, in the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Ry. Accts.

The undermentioned Accts. are transferred to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Ry. Accts. :—

Mr. F. A. Newman, Acct., 2nd grade, Rajpootana; and Mr. R. H. Theobalds, Acct., 4th grade, on probation, Acct. Genl's Office.

Capt. A. T. Fraser, R.E., Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, Central India, is on return from furlough transferred to the N. W. P. in the Buildings and Road Branch.

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MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th *March* 1872.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE will be held at the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.

G. S. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALLEYNE—March 27th, at Mecan Meer, the wife of Douglas Alleyne, Major, 37th Regiment, of a daughter.

DESSA—March 24th, at Bheekun Hill, Bunkipore, the wife of J. A. Dessa, Government Secretariat, P. W. D., N. W. P., of a son.

STEEL—March 24th, at Dehra Ghazi Khan, the wife of Lieutenant Edward H. Steel, of the Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLAXTON—March 27th, at Allahabad, Mrs. Elizabeth Claxton, aged 67 years.

GOLD—March 25th, at Bareilly, James Boileau, only child of Horace Boileau Goad, of Cawnpore, aged 17 months and 25 days.

HARINGTON—March 27th, at Gujrat, Punjab, Frederick Walter, the beloved and only son of Captain and Mrs. Harington, aged one year and seven months.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1872.

WE have already disposed of the claim put forward on behalf of the Government of Bombay, by itself and its allies in the press, to the credit of having, by dint of its strenuous and unceasing remonstrances, saved the trade of this port from the ruin with which it was threatened by the Government of India's attempt to saddle the new Port Trust with a crushing load of debt. We have proved by means of the official correspondence that perfect liberty of action was left to our Government, either to buy or not to buy the Elphinstone property, with such conditions attached to the transfer as could not but be most injurious to the interest of Bombay. Our rulers made their choice; and having, by their decision, committed the Port Trust to a liability of nearly three millions sterling, they have ever since been labouring to throw on the Government of India the odium of their own incredible folly. It is a little too much for human patience that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy should now have the audacity to come forward and ask us to give them a vote of thanks for their patriotic efforts to reduce the debt which they themselves created. The most charitable view to take of the conduct of our Government in this matter of the Port Trust is that, like many another sinner, the Governor and the Public Works Secretary went wrong at first out of pure thoughtlessness, and that it was only after the deed had been done and they were at leisure to count its cost that they began to realize the frightful consequences of their blunder. Then, of course, their repentance was unavailing.

> When lovely woman stoops to folly,
> And finds, too late, that men betray,
> What charm can soothe her melancholy,
> What art can wash her guilts away?

Our too ingenuous and confiding Government had been misled into giving the shareholders of the Elphinstone Company a price equal to perhaps double the market value of their shares, and no art could get the money back again. The mischief was done, and nothing was left for Sir S. Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy but to put a good face on their misfortune, and try to conceal as long as they were able the fact that subsequent correspondence could merely deal with the question whether the money due to the lucky shareholders should be paid by the people of India generally or by the merchants and shipowners of Bombay. Accordingly, Colonel Trevor was instructed, after the Elphinstone bond had been signed, to write and point out to the Government of India, with an amusing air of assumed simplicity, what would be the effect of the bargain so far as Bombay was concerned. The sums, Colonel Trevor complained, that would, under the provisions of Colonel Strachey's Memorandum, be carried to the debit of the new Trust, were as follows :—

EXPENDITURE SINCE 1850.	
Harbour Defence Reclamation	Rs. 3,67,293
Kussara Bunder	5,258
Elphinstone Property	1,86,13,391
Moody Bay Reclamation	47,14,200
Apollo Bonded Warehouse	5,30,000
Apollo Pier	2,23,659
Reclamation between Dockyard and Arthur Bunder	14,86,913
Custom House Godowns	25,165
Gun Carriage Reclamation	3,37,198
Prongs Lighthouse	2,32,934
Extinction of Mortgage on Clare and Carnac Bunder	2,97,000
Capitalized value of rentals of Property transferred	10,03,030
Harbour Board Debs	2,00,000
Total	Rs. 2,80,01,774

The Government of India must have thought this enumeration of debts our Government had voluntarily incurred was not unlike Falstaff's rueful acknowledgment—"Master Shallow, I "owe you a thousand pounds"—and it soon became apparent that such an acknowledgment was likely to be the only satisfaction the general body of taxpayers in India would get out of Bombay. We are bound to say, however, that the authorities on

travelling companions to India, and also the expense of the presents. Is that not so?—Such appears to be the fact.

Mr. Fawcett—Do you not think this an act of discreditable meanness? (Laughter.) I do not wish an answer to that. But how much of the travelling expenses of the companions was paid?

Mr. Seccombe—The amount was very small. I have not a statement of it. In fact, the matter belongs to the Political Department, and on a subject of this delicate nature I do not wish to say more than comes within my own knowledge.

Mr. Fawcett—But is it not the fact that two officers went from England to India to meet the Duke and that the people of India are charged the travelling expenses of these gentlemen?

The Chairman pointed out that that appeared from the item.

Mr. Fawcett—The travelling expenses both to India and back were paid?

Mr. Seccombe—I believe that is so, but I should like to furnish a statement rather than have the evidence taken on my present information.

Sir S. Northcote—Who were the two officers?—Sir Neville Chamberlain and Captain Clerk.

Were they chosen by the Secretary of State to accompany H. R. H. for political reasons, with the view of their being able to give him advice in his communications with the people?—I believe Sir N. Chamberlain was so selected.

In answer to a further question from Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Seccombe said it was not his duty or that of any officer employed in the India Office to make a protest to the Secretary of State in the interests of the people of India against expenditure of his kind. The present matter came properly within the political department in which Sir John Kaye was secretary.

The Committee here adjourned.

THE RATEPAYERS' COMMITTEE AND THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

YESTERDAY evening a meeting of the ratepayers' committee was held in the office of Messrs Forbes & Co., Mr. Nowrojee M. Wadia in the chair. The proceedings were entirely conversational, and only general defects in the Bill were alluded to. Regarding the recent memorial on the subject of the Municipal Budget issued in the name of the ratepayers, a member of the committee pointed out that it contained several statements which were not quite accurate, and he suggested that in future persons fully informed on the circumstances of the case ought to be communicated with before memorials on any subject were issued by the committee. Then the Municipal Bill was brought forward. When it was laid on the table, its appearance at once called forth the opinion that it was ridiculously bulky for all the good there was in it, and notwithstanding its size, it was pointed out that it did not contain a number of important clauses bearing on important subjects —for instance, building regulations generally were unattended to, and on the matter of overcrowded houses nothing was said. So the ratepayers' committee were not charmed by the proportions of the Bill at the expense of its merits. When the how it was to be discussed, and the when, came on the carpet, general condemnation was expressed of the short time allowed for the public to study our Government's latest legislative elephant. It was also complained that translations of the Bill still remained unissued, so that a number of the native ratepayers would not have an opportunity to say a word upon any point they might be interested in before the Bill would be on for a second reading before the Legislative Council. After some discussion, or rather unanimous outpourings of bitterness, the following motion was proposed and carried :—"That the ratepayers' committee address a memorial to Government, pointing out the shortness of the time allowed to the public for the consideration of the new Municipal Bill now before the select committee of the Legislative Council, and suggesting that further time be granted in order to enable the public to give their opinion on the Bill. And further, that the Legislative Council, be requested, with the view of objections being stated and suggestions made, to allow a representative of the ratepayers' committee to appear before the select committee on the Bill. And further, the ratepayers' committee request the select committee to defer the submission of their report to the Council until after the translations of the Bill have been published into the vernaculars, and representations on the subject heard." When Government's generosity in the matter of ratepayers' representatives was brought forward none of the committee expressed gratitude—on the contrary, it was freely said that the number of the Corporation to be elected by ratepayers was amusingly small, and that an extension of the privilege of popular election might not have been at all amiss. One member thought the number of the proposed Town Council (12) far too few to be of any use. There were at least six committees—that is, two councillors to each committee, and when differences arose duels would probably arise for the consequences of which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government might fairly be held responsible. When somebody mentioned the Municipal Commissioner, he trod upon a cracker; for at once the odium of that functionary under the new Act was condemned in the plainest terms. The office of Municipal Commissioner, under the Bill, was described as the most notorious fifth wheel that ever was run in a carriage—a wheel, moreover, which was to take Rs. 2,500 a month to run it; the Commissioner was described as a non-entity,—worse than a non-entity, his powers of interference considered; and as the holder of an office which nobody whose opinion was worth hearing hesitated to condemn for its uselessness as well as costliness. Another member of the committee said he thought the Corporation was just as much too large as the Town Council was too small, and the result would be confusion and bad work. A member of the committee asked generally, "how do you like the Government nominees as the Executive of the Municipality?" "Not at all," was the one-voiced response. "The ship has already grounded under the same pilots, and we do not want it to do so again." A well known municipal reformer was asked whether he admired the constitution as set forth in the Bill, and he replied that he did not admire it at all, although with regard to the constitution he would prefer to adopt it rather than not have anything, because the subject required the most earnest attention. He recommended his brothers in the ratepayers' committee to give the matter their attention; and this, after a few growls were emitted because all limitation to taxation was taken away in the new Bill, the committee apparently resolved to do, and adjourned.

INDIAN RETIRING REGULATIONS.

THE following Military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 50, dated 29th February 1872, is published in the *Gazette of India* :—

Military No. 50. India Office; London, 29th Feb.

To His Excellency the Right Hon the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—1. With a view to meeting the cases and facilitating the retirement of the senior officers of the Army subject to the Indian Retiring Regulations, Her Majesty's Government have resolved so to modify the present Regulations, as expressed in clause 30 of the Furlough Rules of 1864, as to admit of a larger amount of furlough being reckoned as service by claimants to the higher rates of pension granted in 1866.

2. With this view, I request that it may be notified to the service that, from and after the date of this despatch, the following regulation will be substituted for clause 30 of the rules above referred to, and will govern the rates of pension to be granted to officers retiring under the Indian Regulations :—

"No furlough or leave of absence, as announced in General Orders, exceeding two years in twenty years' aggregate of service, three years in twenty-five years' service, four years in thirty years' service, five years in thirty-five years' service, and six years in thirty-eight years' service shall be allowed to count as service for the retiring pension; and no difference will be made in this respect between leave of absence taken in Europe or elsewhere, in or out of India, or whether the leave be on sick certificate or on private affairs."—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

TESTIMONIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue I observe that our worthy townsman, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, has been presented with a purse of a good round sum by his friends for his valuable services to his countrymen and natives generally. It is really a source of pleasure to see such services rewarded in a substantial manner, and no one can grudge him the present of such a handsome sum of money in these hard times. But you would be surprised to learn that a subscription set on foot by the friends and admirers of the late Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia to perpetuate his memory in some form or other after his demise in 1862, and the custody of the said collections being in the hands of our well-known citizen, Mr. Venaikrao Juggonathjee, still no information is yet forthcoming as to the net amount of such collections, nor is an account rendered to the subscribers so as to lead them to form their own judgment as to the manner in which it should take a shape either of a statue or a fountain, or whatever else may be deemed proper and appropriate. I recollect reading in your valuable journal of the 11th instant a correspondence under the initial "N." making the same enquiry, but to the best of my knowledge the above named gentleman has not yet rendered an account, nor has he condescended to reply to the queries of the said correspondent. I would therefore again bring to the notice of the subscribers the advisability of requesting respectfully Mr. Venaikraojee to lose no time in calling a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of consulting their wishes and adopting the same, and bring an end to the transaction, as a very long time has elapsed, say nearly ten years.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 28th March. D.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court will be re-opened to-day, the Easter vacation ending yesterday.

THE CHINA MAILS.—Mails for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per s.s. Deccan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. to-day.

FIRE AT RUTNAGHEERY.—A Marathi paper states that on the 7th March a fire broke out in a fire work-shop, in the town of Rutnagheery, by which several persons were injured.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday nearly eighteen cases were committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 10th inst.

AHMEDABAD.—The Ahmedabad *Summachar* complains that great difficulty is now and then experienced in obtaining cash for currency notes from the Ahmedabad branch of the Bank of Bombay.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, James Parkhill, a seaman of the ship Como, got his hand seriously injured whilst working at the steam crane on Monday. He was soon taken to the European General Hospital.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Noor Mahomed, a damaged character, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for housebreaking by night with intent to commit theft.

AN OLD THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Balkrishna Natooram, an old offender, to four months' hard labour for stealing thirty-six rupees in cash, the property of a Maratha named Bajow Narud.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—We learn that the Government Central Press will be opened temporarily in the Town Barracks, but that on completion of the new Secretariat building, it will be removed to the old Secretariat office.

IN future the names of all vessels arriving in Bombay as they are signalled to the Colaba Light-house will be telegraphed to the Government Telegraph Office in the Fort, and will be posted up outside the office for the information of the public.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a man named HURRY KOO was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a bottle of brandy, &c., belonging to his master, Heerjeebhoy Byramjee, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mohunsing Jallumsing, a contractor, appeared in the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and obtained a warrant against a clerk of his named Eenath Dinker, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 648.

THE MEDICAL DISPENSARY AT MANDVI.—A correspondent of the *Gazerat Friend* complains about the order of Government exacting from the 1st instant payment for the medicines supplied to patients attending the charitable medical dispensary at Mandvi, near Surat.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—William Martin and Charles Wilson, seaman of the ship Zelics, were charged before the Senior Magistrate on Monday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to two weeks' hard labour, and then to be sent on board.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Rowjee Wittoo, a gharawalla, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust Rs. 50 in cash, belonging to Mr. W. Gray. He was found guilty, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—We are requested to remind our readers that these well-known amateurs repeat, positively for the last time to-night, their popular Hindoostanee play of "Goolay-Bukavlee" for families only. As this is the last opportunity, we would recommend such families as have not witnessed this play to do so to-night.

THE fifth anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj will be celebrated at Girgaum, in the cart of Dr. Munchersjee, opposite the Ice Factory. The morning service will be conducted by Mr. Ramchunder Vishnu Mudgamkur, B. A., and begin at 7 A.M. The evening service will begin at 6 P.M., and be conducted by Prof. R. G. Bhandarker, M.A.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Association was held on Monday afternoon at the rooms of the Association in Elphinstone Circle to make a representation to the local Legislative Council on the subject of the new Municipal Bill. There was a fair attendance of members. The draft petition prepared on behalf of the Association was read and discussed. It was adopted subject to revision by a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Nagdevee Street concerning the death of a Hindoo woman, aged about sixteen years, named Keseree. On Monday, about 7 P.M., while the poojaree of the Nagdevee temple was sitting in the temple he heard a splash in the well in front of the temple, and on taking a light to see what had occasioned it, he observed bubbles of air rising to the surface of the water. He at one called the police who lowered drags, and took the woman out. She died shortly afterwards. The jury found that the woman committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

PERJURY.—A short time ago at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulladghee, before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge, Gungadhur Bhimsjee, a Brahmin writer, committed for trial by Mr. C. W. Richardson, first class Sub-Magistrate in the district of Kulladghee, was charged, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding, in that on the 19th August last, when he was examined as a witness before the Acting Senior Assistant Judge, he deposed falsely on solemn affirmation. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. A petition was presented to the High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) on behalf of the prisoner, which was rejected, and the sentence of the lower Court confirmed.

WE are glad to learn that a branch of the Sarvajanik Sabha has been established at Pinder.—*Indu-Prakash.*

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE GOING TO ENGLAND.—At the last special general meeting of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, two letters were read by the secretary, Mr. Ganesh Wasudeva Joshi. A proposal was made by the Bombay Branch of the East India Association to the members of the Sabha—that of sending an able and well qualified gentleman to England to give evidence before the Select Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Sabha. The members of the Sabha found it impracticable to choose from among themselves a gentleman of necessary qualifications who had no obstacles to encounter on the score of caste and domestic affairs. Consequently the Secretary of the Sabha was directed to write a letter to the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, leaving the choice of a suitable person into the hands of the members of the Bombay Branch, and undertaking to defray the entire cost of the gentleman so appointed. The Association sent a letter informing the Sabha that they made choice of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The members of the Sabha approved of the choice, and resolved to send the sum of Rs. 1,700, which have been collected for the purpose. From the promises which the Sabha has received from some gentlemen, it is hoped that the amount will swell to Rs. 3,000. But the estimate made by the Association of the expenses of this deputation is Rs. 5,000.—*Id.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BIBI PRINCE OF WALES, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar (December 20th, and Aden 20th February,) with a cargo of cloves and chundoroos, and two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s.s. DECCAN, Captain W. Soames, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 3,798 bales of cotton, 97 chests of Malwa opium, and Mr. H. D. Cartwright as a passenger for Hongkong.

THE s. s. FARNELL, 639 tons, Captain G. Gulide, arrived yesterday from Cardiff (February 6th, and Aden 23rd March,) via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and 18 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				APRIL.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
7	9	s	0		1	21	m	1
8	23	s	4	3 Wednesday ...	1	33	s	4
8	40	m	2	11	2	43	m	2
9	54	s	4	4 Tuesday	2	49	s	4
9	40	m	4	2	3	42	m	4
10	8	s	6	0 Friday 5	3	46	s	5
10	30	m	5	0	4	34	m	5
10	43	s	6	4 Saturday.... 6	4	38	s	5
11	10	m	6	11	5	0	m	6
11	18	s	6	6 Sunday 7	5	11	s	6
11	47	m	8	8	5	33	m	7
11	49	s	6	5	5	49	s	5
0	25	s	6	9 Monday..... 8	6	3	m	7
				Tuesday..... 9	6	25	s	5

Moon—New, 8th, 5h. 32m. a.m.

HIGH COURT.—3RD APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

57-72—Dallas and Lynch—Henry Richard Wilcox vs. Bagoo Balloo—J. Gopall.

LONG CAUSES.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchand Mohokund as v. Chuthoorbhooj Tarrachund—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

805-71—J. Gopal—Lux mibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were disposed of yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent :—

EDWIN HAIG AND OTHERS V. SHAMJEE KHETSEY.

No appearance.

KHARRIMBHOY HEERJEE V. JAMALBHOY HEERJEE.

Mr. Limjee Banajee appeared for the plaintiffs, and asked for a postponement of the case as it was likely to be settled out of Court.—Agreed to.

CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA AND ANOTHER V. MUNMOHUNDAS DAVREDAS.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Anstey said he was not instructed to appear for the defendant in this suit, but he was instructed to appear in support of a motion for a fortnight's delay in order to allow the defendant to file a written statement. (Mr. Anstey had spoken on the same subject before the short causes were taken.)

Sir Charles Sargent—I cannot hear you now.

Mr. Anstey—I have saved my motion by having spoken before the case was called upon. I submit that I should not be prejudiced by having given way to your Lordship's previously expressed opinion that I should speak in the course of the case.

Sir Charles Sargent—I do not think that on these short cause days I can hear any application unless it is *in re* a matter before the Court.

Mr. Anstey—Surely, it is competent for any counsel to move a transfer of a cause from the short cause to the long cause list.

Sir Charles Sargent—Yes; at the right time.

Mr. Anstey—I have done so at the right time, I submit. This day a week I myself made an application in a similar way, and your Lordship immediately granted it.

Sir Charles Sargent—Was that not called upon in the regular way?

Mr. Anstey—No, my Lord, I rose the moment before it was called upon, just as I have done here. This cause has now been called upon, but before it was I rose to address your Lordship.

Sir Charles Sargent—I do not think I can hear you. I am not in the habit of hearing such motions. There are regular days for motions.

Mr. Anstey—The rule is clear that if the motion refers to a case on the short causes paper, the Court must hear it. I know of no variation from that rule.

Sir Charles Sargent—I never hear motions except upon the regular days unless it is on some matter of urgency, which this is not.

Mr. Anstey—I moved before this case was called Sir Charles Sargent—My answer to that is that I never take motions except on the regular days.

Mr. Anstey—I now move that this case be postponed for the purpose of putting in a written statement.

Sir Charles Sargent—Yes; but I shall not take it as a motion. I shall hear the case first. It is then quite open for the defendant to say that he applies that the case should be adjourned, but not to make a motion. It has never been done hitherto and would lead to the greatest confusion. Proceed, Mr. Latham.

Mr. Latham said the case was upon a mortgage deed. He called the defendant, who said he executed the bond, but had received no consideration. He did not admit the debt.

Mr. Latham said the claim was to recover Rs. 28,600 with interest at 12 per cent. from the 10th June 1871 till payment or judgment. Mr. Latham said the defendant's solicitors had said they had no connection with the defendant, and this was the first time that the present solicitors had been heard of. The defendant had complained of the manner in which the summons was served upon him, but the fact was that it had to be nailed to the door of his house in the Fort, because he had locked himself inside and had employed sepoys to guard the house.

The defendant, who behaved in a very eccentric manner, said tricks were being played upon him.

Soondersee Mooljee and Cursetjee Manockjee Setna were examined, and cross-examined in an amusing style by the defendant, who attributed motives very freely, and spoke such strange English and told the jury so queer that his Lordship made him stick to the vernacular and use an interpreter. The principal feature of the defendant's tale was an attempt to prove a set-off for Rs. 20,000 for services rendered. The result was a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 28,600, the value of the mortgage, with the interest asked for; costs; and the usual interest on judgment.

Sir Charles Sargent told the defendant he was evidently very fond of litigation, and advised him to give it up because it was a very expensive game.

PURSHOTUM PITAMBER V. BHANJEE JEWRAJ.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khandeerow Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,000 on an adjusted account signed by defendant on the 21st December 1868. Mr. Marriott submitted that the entry, being of the nature of a promissory note, was barred by the statute. His Lordship held that the objection did not apply, and gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, interest, and costs.

The following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE AND ANOTHER V. RAMDHEEN SALEMGRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement on the ground that the summons had not been served on two of the defendants. The case was accordingly postponed.

MERWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY V. BUTTONSEY MOOLJEE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for the defendant, moved that the suit be transferred to the long cause list or referred to the Commissioner for an account. A portion of the amount claimed was said to be due at foot of an account signed by defendant's son. Defendant had put in a written statement denying the manka's authority to sign for him; averring that no account has been settled between him and plaintiff for several years past; and pleading the statute of limitations as to some of the items of claim.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for plaintiff, said he has had no notice of the written statement. He had no objection to the suit being transferred to the long cause list.

The Court ordered the case to be transferred to the long cause list.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION V. THE RUTNAGHEERY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of plaintiff, said that service had been effected under an order of the Court, by posting the summons to house No. 131, at Malabar Hill. The claim was made for timber supplied to defendants' company; and the account had been adjusted.

Mr. K. C. Maclver, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., the secretaries to plaintiffs' company, said he knew Mr. Arthur Crawford, who was the managing director of the defendant's company. Plaintiff supplied timber from time to time to defendants' company, and received payments from time to time from Mr. Arthur Crawford. Interest had been calculated at 9 per cent. according to agreement. The account annexed to the plaint was made up to 6th December 1871, and showed a balance of Rs. 3,695. Mr. Crawford had admitted the correctness of the claim by signing a promissory note dated 2nd October 1871.

His Lordship directed that the decree of the existence of the defendants' company should be procured from the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The office in question being closed yesterday on account of the Easter holidays, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

RAMDARE AND OTHERS V. FAZULBHOY NENSHY.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Cleary, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Mayhew moved that the defendant be ordered to set apart a sum of Rs. 15,000 from the estate of the late Nensey Parpia, or that a decree be passed to refer the accounts to the Administrator General.

Mr. Taylor said his client had not yet been able to collect the outstandings or pay the testator's debts; and as the latter was the first step he was bound to take, he had not been in a legal position to secure and invest the legacy applied for. There were no assets at present, but they would be coming in in about a month.

His Lordship said the best order he could make was to adjourn the case. If the money was lodged in Court before the 23rd inst., no order would be made for a reference to take the accounts. The case was then adjourned until 23rd inst.

GUNNESH GOMAJEE V. KLLOOBAIEE, WIDOW.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the plaintiff, said he claimed Rs. 6,906, interest and principal due to plaintiff for moneys lent. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,906, with interest and costs.

GUNNESH GOMAJEE V. BAPUJEE KREEPA.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,710, principal and interest due for moneys lent. Plaintiff is a shroff, and defendant is a contractor, and the former advanced money from time to time for the carrying on of the contracts A letter was produced from defendant, stating that, if he did not pay the debt by a certain date, plaintiff might apply to the Court for a decree. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 4,710, with interest and costs.

MAHOMEDALLY MULKWOODEN V. MAHOMED SYED MOOLA.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the defendant, and applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list. It was brought for breach of a contract to sell hides and skins of goats; and there was a long and disputed account. Defendant had given security for his appearance. The Court directed the case to be transferred to the long cause list, with liberty to the defendant to file a written statement on or before the 4th May next.

LOOKMONJEE AMBERJEE V. ABDOOL ALLY LOOKMONJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff, who sought to eject the defendants, his son and wife, from a house situated in Goolam Mohideen Soobedar Street, of which they had forcibly taken possession. The plaintiff had been separated from his wife for twenty years, and had paid nothing for her maintenance. He purchased the house in 1863, and his wife was not living with him at the time. On the 23rd January last, defendants broke open a padlock and forcibly entered the house, and had remained there ever since. They turned out the tenants and had put other tenants in their place. Mr. Budroodin said it was an unpleasant case; but under the Mahomedan law, the wife had no existence, and if she had any claim for maintenance, she must go before a police magistrate for it. This Court had nothing to do with a claim for maintenance. The defendants had no legal defence. His Lordship made a decree in favour of plaintiff, directing that defendants should deliver up possession of the house and premises to him. The female defendant, who had not been divorced from her husband, was told to apply to a police magistrate, if she chose, for her maintenance.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st April.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Toolsee scheme, I am directed to state that, if the Government, as desired by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter No. 1,368, dated 28th of February 1872, and as desired by the Justices in the letter of their Clerk No. 102, dated 15th ultimo, take up, under the provisions of Act X. of 1870, and hand over to the Municipal Commissioner, the large amount of land requisite for carrying out the wishes of the Bench, it must be clearly understood that *all* expenses of every description in connexion therewith, including compensation to the ousted occupants, are to be borne by the Municipality and not by Government. And should, therefore, the Justices agree to the suggestions for immediately commencing the work, as set forth in Government Resolution No. 1378, dated 25th ultimo, forwarded to the Bench with Government letter No. 1379, of that day's date, I am desired to request that you will be good enough at once to place this letter before them.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

YESTERDAY forenoon, before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers, the Advocate-General submitted a scheme which he had drawn out to effect a settlement of the litigation which has been going on for some time regarding these schools. Its heads embodied the admission into the schools of one-third non-Christian children; the nomination by a lady superintendent of what children should be admitted, and (in the event of any difference of opinion as to the expediency of admitting any child so nominated), the question to be settled by trustees, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Director of Public Instruction to decide by casting vote; the classes to be conducted on Church of England principles; the trustees to have the care, management, superintendence, and control of the girls' school—(a girls' school only is proposed to be erected in the meantime at a cost of Rs. 50,000, funds being insufficient for the erection of a boys' school)—and the nomination or displacing of the lady superintendent, and the making of such rules and regulations as they consider necessary from time to time; if after the erection of the girls' school premises, there shall remain unexpended any portion of the sum of Rs. 50,000, the same, together with any other funds that might be accumulated, to be handed to the trustees of the girls' school, and spent upon completing or erecting any premises to be used as a boys' schools; and that if such a boys' school were inaugurated, it should be regulated by the doctrines of the Church of England. The trustees to be the acting Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of Elphinstone College, and the Archdeacon of Bombay.

The Advocate-General said Government, if it desired to give another site for the schools, had agreed to pay for the foundations of the present schools, which foundations had cost Rs. 12,000. The whole building fund, commission, &c., was 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. Government paper, would amount to Rs. 56,000.

Mr Peile said this was a mistake. It would only amount altogether to about Rs. 52,000.

The Advocate-General said he thought he was right, but he would secure a certified account of the exact sum of money vested and uninvested. Government had already granted a site for the schools in Hornby Row, upon which foundations of a considerable building had been already raised. Government had intimated its probable intention of changing the site, for the reason that a very handsome building was at first contemplated upon that site, which they had no unwillingness to allow now to be occupied by a building of an inferior description. However, Government would provide another site in some favourable quarter, and also, as he had said, pay for the expenses incurred on the present foundations. These foundations had been laid for a building which would be of sufficient size enough to enclose both a boys' and girls' school; but at present from lack of funds, the scheme could only include a girls' school, and have a little over.

Mr. Peile said he did not think the Rs. 12,000 were in the present suit at all, and as to allowing it to be held in trust for the boys' school, probably the trustees of the boys' and girls' school would be different people.

Sir Charles Sargent said he understood Government proposed paying that money, and the only question that could arise was as to the trusteeship. But supposing Government gave the site, what was proposed to be done?

The Advocate-General said that then a building was to be built for a girls' school at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Peile suggested that it might be better to wait, as Government might insist upon a covenant that any building erected upon that site must be erected according to certain Governmental plans.

The Advocate-General thought no more time should be spent upon the matter, as a great amount of unnecessary delay had been already thrown in the way of the completion of the schools.

In answer to a question by Sir Charles Sargent, the Advocate-General said the idea of the scheme was not to interfere with the present Fort Christian school, but merely to erect a building which should shelter that school; and after making provision to admit a certain number more of non-Christian children, in consonance with Premchund Roychund's gift, the whole thing would go on as before.

Sir Charles Sargent said the balance after devoting Rs. 50,000 to a building would be so small that he could not see why the whole of the funds should not be applied to it if the trustees saw fit, without making a new Trust.

The Advocate-General said he had no objections.

Mr. Peile said that a sum of Rs. 5,000 had been given by Mr. Fletcher for a boys' school, and those whom he represented, those who had procured the grant-in-aid from Government, might ask for a separate boys' school quite independent of Premchund Roychund's gift. His amendments to Mr. White's scheme were—in the first place, that the trustees of the fund for the proposed girls' school should be trustees of the Cathedral; and in the second place, if his Lordship would not agree to that, that at all events the same restriction should be put upon the trustees as were put upon the Cathedral trustees, who were clearly the first trustees of the school, and that restriction was that all the trustees should be members of the Church of England.

Sir Charles Sargent asked Mr. Peile if he had any objections as to the way the funds were proposed to be applied.

Mr. Peile said that no doubt the desire of his clients would be that the money should be applied in building, and they might agree to that extent, but the great objections were as to the trustees themselves and as to the mode in which they would conduct their proceedings. Moreover, before any scheme could be sanctioned, it would be advisable to see whether the trustees nominated would consent to act on such a Trust. None of them had yet been asked to act.

The Advocate-General said they were all Government officers, and it was to be assumed that they would act upon any trust if Government requested them to do so.

Mr. Peile said he happened to mention the matter to his brother, who was Director of Public Instruction, and asked him whether he would accept such a Trust, and he at once made objections. Mr. Peile also mentioned a trust letter from the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, in which it was said that the trustees of the Cathedral were also trustees of the schools.

Sir Charles Sargent said he was not dealing with what was done with the schools before, but the whole question was now before him for settlement, and he was not to be fettered by a previous arrangement of the Cathedral trustees being trustees of the school.

Mr. Peile said that at any rate the trustees might be chosen out of such part of the lay community of Bombay as belonged to the Church of England. This had been done so long as he (Mr. Peile) had been in India, and he would be done now. He also thought that giving the Director of Public Instruction a casting vote as chairman was unfair to the clergy.

Sir Charles Sargent said that it was after all a Church of England school, subject to the condition of the admission of these native children, and he thought it would be only reasonable to agree to the request about all the trustees being members of the Church of England.

The Advocate-General said that in that case Government would require to appoint members of the Church of England as trustees when the Director of Public Instruction and the other Government officials happened not to be a member of that church.

Mr. Peile pointed out another inconvenience in giving a casting vote to the Director of Public Instruction. His duties very often called him away from Bombay to distant parts of the Presidency, and he would not be present at the meetings of the Trust, whereas the senior chaplain was always bound to be in his place in Bombay. He might add that he had been informed by the Bishop, that from certain circumstances the Archdeacon and the senior chaplain would always be the same person in Bombay.

Sir Charles Sargent said that in that case, seeing many meetings of the trustees would have to be held without the Director of Public Instruction, it might be as well that the Archdeacon should be chairman instead.

The Advocate-General said that in choosing the Director of Public Instruction he had been guided by educational considerations entirely, and had not chosen a member of the clergy because in the matter of admission of a non-Christian child he might be interested. Mr. White then suggested the following names:—The Municipal Commissioner, the Accountant General, and Collector of Bombay.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that at present the Municipal Commissionership was too much in doubt to be invested with this trusteeship. It was not known yet whether the Commissioner was to be Cæsar or *nullus*. He, however, thought the Collector of Bombay a very proper nomination. He suggested that there should be five trustees, with the Archdeacon as chairman, who would be entitled to a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes.

The Advocate-General said he would agree to this except in the matter of the admission of non-Christian children, when he would prefer the Director of Public Instruction or some other party to decide.

Sir Charles Sargent said he agreed with the Advocate-General, because of course that was a matter in which the Church might be deeply interested.

Mr. Peile said he did not think it likely the Church would ever take up a position antagonistic to the interests of the children.

Sir Charles Sargent said it was impossible to say. Such things had happened before.

The Advocate-General agreed with his Lordship, and remarked that it ought to be remembered that the ecclesiastical establishment here were bound to be essentially non-missionary, so that they could not interfere at all as propagandists, and this he considered was very proper.

It was then agreed to make the Trust number five (the chairman, Archdeacon, to have a casting vote) and three to form a quorum, on ordinary subjects, but that in the case of the question of the admissibility of children, not less than four members of the Trust had to be present and the chairman, who would thus require no casting vote.

Some conversation took place upon the matter of having the same set of trustees for any boys' school that might be erected, during which Mr. Peile urged that the matter was not before the Court, and Sir Charles Sargent said it would be ridiculous to make any order upon it unless there were a regular school in existence. His opinion, however, was that one set of trustees might do for all.

Mr. Peile said there was one other point he wished to call attention to. The Advocate General had proposed that one-third should be the number of non-Christian children admitted to the school, whereas he and his clients had proposed only one-fifth. He did not know Mr. White's reason for his figures, but his reason for proposing a fifth was that the school might get the largest amount of Government aid, for the larger the native element in a school there was, the lower was the grant-in-aid because the standard was lowered.

The Advocate-General said he had considered that point, and he had judged it by the previous attendance at the school. One of the prime objects in preparing the scheme was the consideration of what condition the school had grown up in when Premchund Roychund made his gift, and he had found that there was more than one-third non-Christian children in the school at the time. He had also considered the magnitude of Premchund Roychund's gift with reference to the building fund, and the manifest approval he must have shown of the manner in which the school was conducted when he gave his money to it. At present there were 22 children —9 belonging to the Church of England, 7 Jewesses, 3 Parsees, and 3 of other denominations. The proportion of non-Christians here to Christians suggested that a third was the proper proportion to admit in the new schools.

Some discussion followed, and consideration of the scheme was adjourned till Monday forenoon, when the Advocate-General promised to lay before his Lordship an amended scheme and a proper state of accounts. He concluded by saying that he hoped soon to take the necessary steps, when this affair would be ended.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.

DR. HEWLETT held an inquest yesterday on board the ship British Flag, now in Bombay Harbour, on the body of Jonathan Christian, an apprentice on board the ship, aged about seventeen years.

Mr. John Symes said—I am the captain of the ship British Flag, now in Bombay Harbour. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Jonathan Christian, who was an apprentice on board this ship. He was about seventeen years of age. Last evening about 5 o'clock I was on the quarter deck when one of my apprentices, by name Moore, came to me and told me that Christian had fallen down the forehold. I immediately went forward. The cargo has been discharged from the forehold, which is empty. I looked down the forehatch from the upper deck, and in the hold I saw the tindal of the coolies, engaged in emptying the ship, supporting the deceased on his arm. There were two other persons in the hold, one of whom was a seaman by name Thomas. The deceased was brought on deck. He was insensible. There were no marks of violence on his person. He was very much convulsed. I sent for Dr. Spillito, who came at once, but the deceased died at

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

(*Times*, March 5.)

A MATCH, 1,000 up, for the Champion Cup was played last night at St. James's-hall, between W. Cook, jun., the champion, and John Roberts, jun., on a new table manufactured by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, of Soho-square. The two players had met twice previously in matches for the championship, on the first occasion in April, 1870, Cook was beaten with ridiculous ease by Roberts, the latter being nearly 500 ahead when he finished the game; and on the second, in May last, Cook won after an exciting finish, the play of Roberts during the early part of the evening having been so indifferent that odds of 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 were laid against him. The game of last night therefore was for the rubber. Play commenced at five minutes to 8 o'clock with the usual misses, and after some cautious play on both sides, Cook began gradually to creep ahead and soon his score stood at 80 to Robert's 31; the latter playing without much life, his opponent, on the contrary, appearing in better trim for playing than usual, though he had the advantage of a fluke in the middle of the break. At ten minutes past 8 Cook's score stood at 100, while Roberts was only 32, but the latter shortly after made a break of ten, including a difficult cannon off the side cushion. Cook then scored 3, and Roberts 11 more, and Cook again ran up his total this time from 106 to 119, being again aided by a fluke. Several small breaks on the part of each player followed, and Cook, scoring most rapidly, was soon nearly 100 ahead of his opponent, who only completed his first hundred, at the beginning of a good break of 47, at half-past 8, the champion being then 86 ahead of him. Roberts soon after this made a fair break of 20, and Cook directly afterwards, in a break of 42, passed his second hundred at 20 minutes to 9, being again favoured by a lucky fluke. Roberts then added a few to his score, but Cook again got possession of the balls, his score soon standing at 251 against his opponent's 182. From 231, by a succession of nine consecutive cannons and a most brilliant exhibition of play, including some marvellous hazards, he raised his score, by the aid of the unprecedented break of 116, to 367. He was loudly cheered for this, the largest number ever scored at one time on the championship table. Some slow play succeeded, and Roberts completed his second hundred a few minutes past 9 o'clock, his opponent then having nearly reached his fourth hundred. Roberts then made a break of 18 by the aid of some dashing play, but small breaks followed on each side, Roberts having rather the best of the game, as he diminished his opponent's lead to 100, the score standing—Cook 408, and Roberts, 308. The latter then made a break of 24, followed by one on the part of Cook of 25, and as Roberts failed to add much to his total his opponent, by the aid of several good breaks and another fluke, scored 500 at half-past 10, his opponent being 364. An adjournment for refreshment was made, and play recommenced at 10 5, Cook, at the second time of taking up his cue, scoring a break of 45, including nine consecutive cannons. After some slow play Roberts completed his fourth hundred at a quarter-past 10. Cook not adding so rapidly to his score as he did in the early part of the evening, after making a very difficult cannon round the table, the champion reached his sixth hundred at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock his opponent then only having scored 429. After some small breaks, in one of which Roberts had the advantage of a fluke, Cook made a wonderful cannon round the table, and another very difficult one following the red ball, which he struck so that it brought his opponent's ball back from the cushion on to his own; he was loudly complimented on the execution of this stroke. In a break of 14 Roberts scored his fifth hundred, at a quarter to 11, his opponent at that time being 196 ahead of him. Shortly after Cook made up his total to 700, and Roberts had a good break of 39, shortly followed by one of 23 on the part of the champion. This was succeeded by another good break on the part of Roberts of 36, including six consecutive cannons, and it seemed for a while as if he were going to stem the tide of ill luck which ran against him. Cook, however, was equal to the occasion, and soon, by the aid of some excellent play, increased his score from 788 to 890, by running into the middle pocket off the red ball, Roberts at that time having only made 646. The latter, however, soon afterwards, by the aid of breaks of 18, 11, and 23, reached his seventh hundred shortly after half-past 11, the game being practically over, as Cook, by an excellent break of 58, raised his total from 859 to 918. Thence to the end of the game the champion played well, but did not make any very large breaks, and brought the last hundred of the 1,000 minutes played better than he had done in the early part of the evening he was unable to make anything of a break, and Cook, at eight minutes to 12, won the game by 200 points.

Cook played excellently, his cannons being universally admired, and his execution was more dashing than usual, but he always plays a good winning game. Roberts, on the other hand, seemed hardly up to his accustomed play, his cannons not being so good as usual, though some of his play was very fine.

There was no noisy betting and the match was conducted with the utmost decorum. The only fault to be found was with the ventilation of the room, the atmosphere of which was almost suffocating.

THE ALLEGED LIBELS ON LADY TWISS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, March 8.)

YESTERDAY morning the defendant, Alexander Chaffers, solicitor, of the York-road, Lambeth, was again placed in the dock at the South-wark Police-court, and charged before Mr. Benson, the stipendiary magistrate, with having published, or threatening to publish, by means of a statutory declaration, a false and malicious libel concerning Dr. Travers Twiss, her Majesty's Advocate and Vicar-General of Canterbury, and Lady Twiss, with intent to extort money.

The Court, as on Tuesday, was most inconveniently crowded. Several gentlemen, including Dr. Tristram, Mr. J. C. O'Dowd, Deputy Advocate; Mr. Lee, the legal secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr. Myers, and other gentlemen occupied seats on the bench. Lady Twiss, whose re-examination was mainly concluded on the previous examination, was in attendance in an ante-room ready to be called by her counsel if necessary. The defendant occupied a desk in the centre of the Court as before, and took notes of the examination as it proceeded.

Mr. Poland and Mr. Collins, barristers, appeared to prosecute; and the defendant conducted his case in person.

The evidence was taken by Mr. Stafford, the clerk of the Court, and Mr. Keane acted as interpreter during the day.

Felix de Jastreuski, of the family of the Comte de Zaremba, was examined by Mr. Collins as follows: How long have you lived in Brussels?—Since 1833.

In what part of that city?—At 14, Rue de Escalier.

Where are you staying at the present time?—At the house of Sir Travers Twiss.

What business or occupation do you carry on at Brussels?—Since 1836 I have been a manufacturer of pianos. I obtained a medal at the Central Exhibition for my pianos called the "Transpontoine."

Where do you manufacture your pianos?—At the address given.

What was the name of your wife?—Janet Mourenmer. What was her father?—A gentleman.

When did she die?—On the 2nd May, 1870.

Were your married in 1845?—Yes.

When she died was she 75 years old?—Yes.

Did you know Count Felix Raoul Van Lynsee'e?—Yes. Was he a cousin of yours by your mother's side?—Yes. He also was a member of the family of Zaremba?—Yes.

Were you, when young men, companions together?—No; but in 1836 he came to my house to recognise my family.

Were your acquainted with him previously?—No; I saw him for the first time in that year.

In 1830 were you both engaged in the Polish war?—Yes; in the partisan war.

Were you a captain and Count Van Lynsecle a lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards a general in that army?—When the regular troops entered I joined the artillery and the Count the cavalry, and then we were separated.

After that war was ended did the Count and you both become exiles?—No; I don't know anything about him.

Did you become exile?—Yes; first in France and afterwards in Brussels.

Did you lose sight of your cousin for some years?—Yes.

After you were established in Brussels, in 1846, did Count Felix Van Lynsecle call upon you?—Yes; I think in the month of September.

What name did he then bear?—Nothing but the Count Van Lynsecle.

Did Van Lynsecle bring with him a little girl?—Yes.

Was she about six years old?—Yes.

And she is the present Lucy Travers Twiss?—Yes; she is the same.

Did the Count tell you that he was going to Java, and wished to leave his little daughter with you?—Yes.

Where did you then live?—23, Rue de Ruysbrook.

Did you and your wife agree to take care of the little girl?—Yes, quite like a child of our own.

The Magistrate (addressing the defendant) said he understood he wished for a summons to be granted for the attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It appeared that he had written letters to the Archbishop, to neither of which he had received an answer. These letters were dated Nov. 9, 1871, and Jan. 31, 1872, and in the first was enclosed a copy of the declaration. These letters his Grace's secretary had placed in his (Mr. Benson's) hands, and he had to learn whether these were made available in the enquiry. He presumed he (the defendant) was satisfied with the step which his Grace's secretary had taken.

The Defendant—Perfectly so. There is another letter, dated the 2nd January.

The Magistrate—Yes; but that appears to have been lost.

The Defendant—Of course the other side will not object?

The Magistrate—I should think not.

Mr. Poland—I shall deal with them when they come to be evidence in the ordinary way. At present they may remain in the hands of the Court.

Examination continued—Did Count Van Lynsecle leave with you a sum of 100,000 francs for the support and education of his daughter?—Yes.

Did he afterwards embark for Java, where he was engaged in commerce?—Yes.

Did his daughter stay two years in your house, and did you afterwards send her to school at Cracow?—Yes.

To whose school did you send her?—To the school of Madame Zienkowiez

Did she stay there for two years, and then return to your house?—Yes; she returned at the beginning of 1850.

Was her name at that time Pharilde Rosslinda?—Yes.

And was she afterwards confirmed in the name of Marie?—Yes.

In 1850 did the father, of the Count Van Lynsecle, return to Brussels?—Yes; with Mr. Travers Twiss.

And did he pay a visit of some weeks there?—Yes.

Did you know Dr. Travers Twiss?—Yes; the Count came with him in 1850, that was the first time I had seen him.

Did they come from Vienna together?—Yes.

After the Count had stayed some weeks did he return to Batavia?—Yes.

Did you receive letters from the Count from time to time?—Yes; I believe I have some correspondence of his.

Did you come to England and obtain a gold medal at the Exhibition in 1851 for your piano?—Yes.

And you have done a great deal of business since?—Yes.

Did the daughter of Van Lynsecle live in your house from 1850 to 1859?—Yes; continually. She never left without my wife.

Was she treated always as your daughter?—Yes.

You had no children of your own?—No, she was our child.

Do you remember a lady named Madame Gelas being employed in 1856 as governess?—Yes, my wife engaged her.

What country-woman was she?—A Frenchwoman.

Was she a widow?—I can't say, but I believe so.

Was she called Madame Gelas, and did your wife make inquiries about her before she engaged her as governess?—Yes, she procured every information respecting her. My wife was too prudent a woman to engage any woman unless she knew her character.

Did Madame teach Marie?—Yes; she came every day to give her lessons.

Did she give lessons at other places?—Yes.

When did you remove to the Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels?—At the commencement of 1852.

In 1856 or 1857 did you and your wife make the acquaintance of Mrs. Anderson, an English lady, the wife of a solicitor?—Yes; we were introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. They were acquaintances of Van Damme, a barrister

The Magistrate—Was it through Van Damme that you made the acquaintance of the Andersons?—Yes.

Mr. Collins—Did Mrs. And rson remain in Brussels whilst her husband went on a walking tour in Switzerland?—Yes; but not for a long time.

After you first made the acquaintance, did Mrs. Anderson come again to Brussels?—Yes.

Were you and your wife and Mrs. Anderson on friendly terms?—Yes.

And did you frequently visit each other?—Yes.

Did Mrs. Anderson become acquainted with Mdlle. Van Lynsecle?—Yes; and liked her very much.

When Mademoiselle grew up to the age of fifteen was an English maid engaged for her?—Yes; a person named Louisa Thomas. My wife engaged her.

Is that the woman who is now Mrs. Harrison?—Yes. She has recognised me and I her.

In whose service did she live before your wife engaged her?—My wife told me the name of the English family in Brussels, but I have forgotten it.

Was Madame van Vloten also a friend of Mademoiselle at Brussels?—I don't remember.

In 1859, up to June, did Mademoiselle live in your family?—Yes.

In June did she pay a short visit with her maid to Holland?—Yes; two days.

And, with the exception of those two days, was Mademoiselle and her maid in your family until she paid a visit to Mrs. Anderson?—Yes.

What was Mrs. Anderson in Brussels in 1859?—I don't recollect, but her husband came there on his way to Switzerland.

In September, 1859, did Mademoiselle and her maid pay a visit to Mrs. Anderson in England?—Yes, on the invitation of Mr. Anderson.

Are you sure that, with the exception of the two days' visit to Holland, Mademoiselle was in your family up to September, 1859?—Yes, I am certain.

The Magistrate—Were you yourself ever absent from Brussels up to that time?—No.

Mr. Collins—Had Mademoiselle music and drawing masters up to 1859?—Yes, music and drawing, history, and so forth.

What was the name of the music-master?—M. Desmarets.

Is he in England at the present time as a witness?—Yes; I brought him over.

Who was her drawing-master?—M. Edmond Gillion. They are both in England for the purposes of this case.

Do you know when Madame Gelas ceased to be the governess of Mademoiselle?—At the beginning of 1859.

Did Madame Gelas come to Hofburg?—She said so.

Can you describe her personal appearance?—She was a little, thin, dark woman, with her nose slightly turned up.

Was it possible to mistake her for Mdlle. van Lynsecle? (With a laugh) I do not think so.

What was the age of Madame Gelas?—About thirty-five, I should say. I can't tell her age exactly.

Was Mdlle. van Lynsecle accompanied by her maid when she paid this visit to Mrs. Anderson?—My wife conducted the young lady, and put her and her maid on board the steamer, and Mrs. Anderson met her on her arrival in England.

How long did she remain in England?—She went away in September, and remained for about a month—not a long time, certainly.

Did she then return to your house?—Yes.

With her maid?—Yes.

Did she then remain you and your wife about returning to England to learn English with Madame Gelas?—Yes, to take lessons and to live with her. We gave our consent to it.

At what time did Mademoiselle again leave your house to return to England?—In November.

Did your wife take Mademoiselle and her maid to England to Madame Gelas?—Yes.

And for the purpose of leaving Mademoiselle at Madame Gelas's, at 11, South-street?—Yes.

After your wife had left Mademoiselle there, did she return to you at Brussels?—Yes.

What allowance did you make to Mademoiselle van Lynsecle when in England?—£30 a month.

What was that for?—For all her expenses with Madame Gelas. If she wanted more she had it.

The Magistrate—How long was your wife away when she brought Mademoiselle to England?—Four or five weeks.

Had you any letters from her?—No; she only wrote to let me know when she would arrive at Brussels.

Had you no letter from her at all?—She announced her return.

How?—By letter.

Then you did receive a letter?—Yes.

Have you got it?—Yes; I believe so.

By Mr. Collins—Did Mademoiselle remain in England till April, 1860?—Yes.

And between November and April did your wife send over anybody to her?—No.

Do you remember Madame Denis attending Mademoiselle when very ill?—Yes, in 1856.

After your wife returned, in 1859, did she send Madame Denis to London?—Yes.

Where to?—South-street.

Why did she send her?—In order that Mademoiselle might be better attended to, and because she knew her.

Mdlle. Van Lynsecle, I believe, returned to you in April, 1860?—Yes.

How long did she remain?—Some months. When she came back we were at Ostend.

Did she remain with you then?—Yes.

Do you know the date when Mademoiselle returned to London?—It must have been about October or November.

Did you and your wife return with her and her maid to London?—Yes.

Can you say with certainty which month it was?—It is difficult to say: but it was the bathing season at Ostend. The autumn had already set in.

Where did you stay in England?—With Madame Gelas, in South-street. We all lived together.

How long did he and his wife remain in London?—About a month.

During that visit did you see Dr. Travers Twiss?—We went to the Crystal Palace, and there we met with him.

Who went to the Crystal Palace?—Myself, wife, Mdlle. Van Lynsecle, and Madame Gelas.

Did you afterwards see Dr. Twiss anywhere else?—We went to visit the mother of Dr. Twiss at Hamilton-terrace, and there we met him again.

Was Mademoiselle left with Madame Gelas after you and your wife quitted London?—Yes.

By the Magistrate—Did you go to Brussels before you left Ostend for London?—Yes.

Mr. Collins—When did Mademoiselle come to Brussels again?—In the spring of 186.

Did she return with her maid to London again?—Yes.

Did her father return from Batavia or Java during that year?—Yes.

At what period?—At the beginning of spring.

The Magistrate—Was Marie there when her father returned?—No.

Mr. Collins—Had Mademoiselle left Brussels for London before her father returned?—Yes.

How long was Mademoiselle at Brussels?—I don't remember; but it was a short time. I remember now that Marie was with us at Blankenburg when her father arrived.

Do you remember Count Van Lynsecle and yourself and wife paying a visit to London afterwards?—Yes.

Where was Mdlle. Van Lynsecle at that time?—She had returned to London.

At what house did you stay?—At the house of Madame Gelas, in South-street.

Did you all pay a visit to Dr. Travers Twiss, at his house in Park Lane?—Yes

And Mrs. Twiss, his mother?—Yes.

Do you remember dining at Dr. Twiss's house?—Yes.

Who were at the dinner party?—Many persons; but I don't know their names.

Were Mademoiselle and her father there?—Yes.

And Mrs. Anderson and other ladies and gentlemen?—Yes.

Can you recollect whether it was after this visit or before that you and your wife and Blankenburg?—We were all at Blankenburg afterwards.

I thought there was some mistake; were you there more than once in the year?—Yes.

The Magistrate—Then he is mistaken when he says that they were at Blankenburg when the father arrived?—Yes.

Mr. Collins—How long did you and Count Van Lynsecle remain in London?—About six weeks.

Did you and Count Van Lynsecle leave London together, and your wife remain behind?—Yes.

How long did your wife remain in London?—She returned for the season at Blankenburg—about September, I should say.

Did Mademoiselle return with her?—Yes.

And you all went to Blankenburg?—Yes.

And there passed some weeks together?—Yes; four or five, perhaps.

Soon after that did M. Van Lynsecle leave for Java?—Yes.

Did he place any sum of money in your hands for the support of his daughter?—Yes; 100,000 francs.

In November, 1861, did Mademoiselle return to London to Madame Gelas?—Yes.

Do you remember who took her?—Louisa.

Did anybody else accompany her?—No; but we saw her off at Antwerp.

Did you hear that Madame Gelas had changed her house from South-street to Neville-terrace?—Yes; Mademoiselle told me so.

Did you afterwards send the money to Neville-terrace?—She took the mon y with her each time. We supplied her with what she wanted.

Do you recollect coming to England again about the end of 1861?—I don't recollect.

Do you remember how long Madame Gelas lived at Neville-terrace?—In the beginning of 1862 I came over to bring back Mademoiselle, as Madame Gelas was ill.

The Magistrate—To which place did you go?—To Neville-terrace.

Mr. Collins—Was Madame Gelas ill or well when you got there?—Very ill. I and my wife came over and paid everything that was owing, and took back Mademoiselle with us. That was the end of our acquaintance with Madame Gelas.

What became of Louisa?—She accompanied us to Brussels, and she returned to London.

Can you give us the month when Mademoiselle left the house of Madame Gelas finally?—At the end of February, or the beginning of March, 1862.

When you visited Madame Gelas, did you ever see a man-servant there of the name of Constant?—I do not remember.

Is there the slightest truth that a man of the name of Constant, a ex-valet at Madame Gelas's, was brother of Mdlle. Van Lynsecle?—(Indignantly.) False, false.

Is there the slightest truth for the assertion that Pierre Denis was the father of Madame Denis, the mother of Marie?—Not a word. M. Denis was a person of humble origin. He is still an imposture of the first water, and ought not to have been stated, out of respect to Dr Twiss.

Did your wife and Mademoiselle, after their return, pay a visit to Germany?—Yes; to Dresden.

Have you a cousin, the Countess de Kossitroisky?—Yes.

Did they pay her a visit?—Yes; she had a villa at Lustwitch, near Dresden

Did your wife return to Brussels in May, leaving Mademoiselle in the house of Professor Fenbeil?—Yes, under the care of the Countess Kossitroisky.

Shortly afterwards did you hear of Dr. Travers Twiss?—Yes.

When did you hear of the intended marriage with Dr. Twiss?—In 1862, after my wife went away.

The marriage took place in August, 1862.—Were you present?—No; I was unwell. Dr Twiss had written stating that the marriage would take place at Brussels, but it was celebrated elsewhere. I was too ill to attend.

Were you living at Courtri at that time?—Yes, near to the Port de Ghent.

At the house of your brother-in-law?—We hired the house together and shared the expenses between us.

Did your wife leave you for the purpose of attending the marriage?—Yes.

And returned to you afterwards?—Yes.

After you got well did you and your wife return to Brussels?—Yes, together.

Did Dr. Twiss and his lady pay you a visit at Brussels?—Yes, towards the end of 1862

What money was Mademoiselle Van Lynsecle entitled to at the time of her marriage?—123,000 francs.

At the time of the marriage was not some of the money invested?—It was all invested in my business, with the consent of my counsel.

Did you pay over to Dr. Twiss any sum in 1863?—Yes, 50,000 francs; and I have the receipt for it.

In 1863, did you pay over any other sum?—Yes, 50,000 francs more.

Did you pay over the balance?—Yes, 23,000.

When?—In 1864.

Was that the money which you had received from the father of Mademoiselle, and to which she was entitled?—Yes.

When did you hear of the death of the Count Van Lynsecle?—They spoke of it after the marriage, but I cannot exactly tell the time. I received his letter consenting to the marriage.

When did you receive it?—In 1862.

Do you know what has become of Madame Gelas?—I heard that the ultimate of England disagreed with her, and that she was told to go back to France, and I have heard nothing of her since she left.

The Magistrate—Did you part on good terms with her?—Yes; after I had settled all the accounts between us.

By Mr Collins—Could Mdlle. Van Lynsecle speak four languages?—Yes; German, Dutch, French, and English.

Was she an accomplished musician?—Yes; she attended well to her education, which was a first-class one.

And you have kept up your friendship for her till the present time?—Yes.

And you are staying at Dr. Twiss's house?—Yes.

The Magistrate—Are you staying at Lady Twiss's now?—Yes.

Mr. Collins—And you have attended the police court each day during the examination?—Yes; but I was not allowed to remain in Court, as all the witnesses had to leave.

The Magistrate—Was Mademoiselle ever called Marie Gelas?—Oh, no; I never heard of it.

Were you ever present when Dr. Twiss visited Mademoiselle in Salt-street or Neville-terrace?—No; on my honour not.

Cross-examined by the Defendant—Were you appointed guardian by any deed in writing?—No; nothing of the kind was required amongst members of the family. Amongst gentlemen no notarial writing was asked for.

When was the 100,000 francs given to you by the father?—In 1846, when he placed Mademoiselle under my care.

The Defendant applied for the production of the letters sent to the Lord Chamberlain; but

Mr. Poland said they would be produced at the trial.

Cross-examination continued—Was it in 1851 that the 100,000 francs were left with you?—Yes.

What did you do with that money?—I have settled that matter with the parties concerned, and I think it indelicate to ask that question. I invested the money in business. I was in Java at the time of the marriage, and I gave my consent by letter.

Was Lady Twi s's mother agreeable to the marriage?—I never had any communication with Lady Twiss's mother, but with the father. I knew that the mother came of a noble Austrian family. I never heard that the mother did not consent to the marriage?

Did you ever hear that the Countess Van Lynsecle refused her consent to the marriage?

Mr. Poland interposed—If these questions were put for the purpose of annoying Lady Twiss and injuring her social position, he could understand them; but they really had no bearing on the case, or on the foul libel which the defendant had published. He did not suppose that even the defendant would impute any misconduct to a girl at the age of six.

The Magistrate expressed his deep regret that this Court should have been made the machinery for inflicting unspeakable agony on Lady Twiss and family. He confessed he could not see what bearing the questions could have on the case, but still he had no power to prevent the defendant putting them.

The Defendant—I have not the slightest idea of asking disagreeable questions. (Laughter.)

Was the wife of the Count Van Lynsecle living in 1862, at the time of the marriage?—I don't know.

By the Magistrate—I never knew such a person, and never had any conversation with her. I never knew that the mother of Lady Twiss objected to the marriage.

The Defendant—When Count Van Lynsecle was with the witness in the Polish army, was he then married?—No; he was then 27 years old.

When did the Count first go to Java?—In 1846.

The Magistrate objected to these questions, as having no bearing on the case.

The Defendant—When the money was paid over to Dr. Travers Twiss, was there any deed or writing connected with it?—Dr. Twiss gave a receipt.

Where is that receipt?—It is in Brussels. The money was paid in 1863, in my house in Brussels.

Was any person present when it was paid?—The family concerned, myself and my wife, and Dr. Travers Twiss and his wife. It was paid in Belgian banknotes.

Have you any bankers in Brussels?—Well, I need not tell you, because I am sure you will never apply to my bankers. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate again interposed.

The Defendant—£5,000 is a large sum in Brussels.

Mr. Poland said it would be well to allow the question to be put, because it would show that if Lady Twiss had this fortune, she was not likely to accept a sovereign under the circumstances described by the defendant.

Cross-examination continued—I have bankers in Brussels, and I will show the receipts for the money when the proper time comes. I don't know what Dr. Travers Twiss did with the money. I had the order to pay it, and I did so. It is evident from Lady Twiss's appearance that she is of Polish extraction. Madame Gelas, on the other hand, is French. They could not be mistaken the one for the other.

How often did you see Madame Gelas in London?—I have seen her frequently. I think she is now dead, because the last time I saw her she was suffering from a gastric complaint which tended to dissolution.

In 1862, did Lady Twiss speak English well?—Yes; she spoke it fluently and well. While Lady Twiss was at South-street and Neville-terrace, I sent her £30 a month regularly, and sometimes £45. I sent the money in banknotes, and sometimes did not register the letter. I never made any remittance through a bank

Re-examined by Mr. Poland—I lived in the house, 25, Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels, for eleven or twelve years. I was also eleven years in my previous house. I have been altogether many years in Brussels.

You have come over to England specially to give evidence in this case?—Yes; and even if it were at the sacrifice of my life, I would do what I could to save the honour of Lady Twiss, on whom I look as my own daughter.

This finished the examination of the witness.

Mr. Benson asked how long the case for the prosecution would last, and whether any arrangement could be made for hearing the case from day to day.

Mr. Poland said that, as the witnesses had to be examined through an interpreter, it was impossible to say how long the case would last. He was anxious to go on with it from day to day.

The Magistrate (to defendant)—I have considered your application respecting your witnesses.

The Defendant—I have written to them all.

The Magistrate—For the purpose of actual service you can have the assistance of one of the officers of the Court. There were some witnesses whose addresses you gave very vaguely and indistinctly; but, if you will mention the names and addresses, one of the officers will have directions from me to execute the warrants. The letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury will remain in the custody of the Court, but I don't see how they can be made evidence. With regard to the letters sent to the Lord Chamberlain, they will be produced at the proper time, subject to the discretion of the Court whether they can be made evidence.

The Defendant—I should like some one from the Lord Chamberlain's Office to prove whether it would not be for the public benefit that the facts should be made known, in order to prevent any improper character from being presented at Court.

The Magistrate—The prosecutor insists upon the charge of publishing a malicious libel by sending a letter to Dr. Tristram and another gentleman; but you are not indicted for sending the letter to the Lord Chamberlain.

After some further discussion,

The defendant was remanded till to-day (Friday), at half-past eleven o'clock.

SUICIDE AND INSANITY IN FRANCE.—It is impossible not to be struck, in reading the *faits divers* of French journals, with the perpetual suicides which are daily recorded by the press. The Morgue is too small to contain the bodies found in the Seine, and not a day passes without the announcement of deaths by charcoal in the lower quarters of the capital, and even in the more aristocratic parts of the town. The yearly records show also that the lunatic asylums are overcrowded, and that their inmates have more than doubled in the course of the last year. In fact, the Paris *maisons de santé*, taking into account the private establishments conducted by medical men, are barely sufficient to accommodate the overwhelming number of lunatics. Several distinguished mad doctors have been so struck by this increase of madness and suicide that an inquiry has been instituted, and most of these savants express the opinion that the greater portion of lunatics under their examination have become deranged by the strain of the political misfortunes which have afflicted France This tendency to insanity is especially remarkable among the Communist prisoners at Brest, Cherbourg, Lorient, and elsewhere. Two per cent of these have become lunatics since their imprisonment.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of Attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO,
for Cigarettes;
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT
Cash, Rs. 1-8; Credit, Rs. 1-12.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FINE CAROLINA SUN-CURED TOBACCO.
The delicate Flavour of this fine preparation meets universal approbation from Smokers.
Cash. Credit.
Rs. 3. Box of 1 lb. Rs. 3-8.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BASS' PALE ALE,
JUST ARRIVED BY SUEZ CANAL
in
Steam-ships "Athol" and "Xantho."
PINTS, QUARTS, & IMPERIAL QUARTS,
will be landed, in a few days,
by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rents and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
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BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, LAHORE, HONGKONG, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AGRA, SHANGHAI, EDINBURGH.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon:
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
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All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturdays—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 28th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian risques of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction for Europeans resident without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
MEADOW STREET,
MOST respectfully tender their very best thanks to all their since e supporters and well wishers for their kind patronage, trusting to merit the continuance of the same. They further beg to urge the necessity of all Up-country Orders being accompanied with a remittance or a reference for payment to ensure their prompt attention.
Bombay, 18th March 1872.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.
He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—
Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.
Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.
A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.
Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers ...Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ... ,, ,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto ditto ... ,, ,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto ... ,, ,, 16
Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every de-cription.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.
A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
BREECHES MAKERS, &c.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
IN thanking their Friends and the Public for the liberal support hitherto awarded, beg to state that they continue to furnish all Garments known to the Trade at CHARGES M